MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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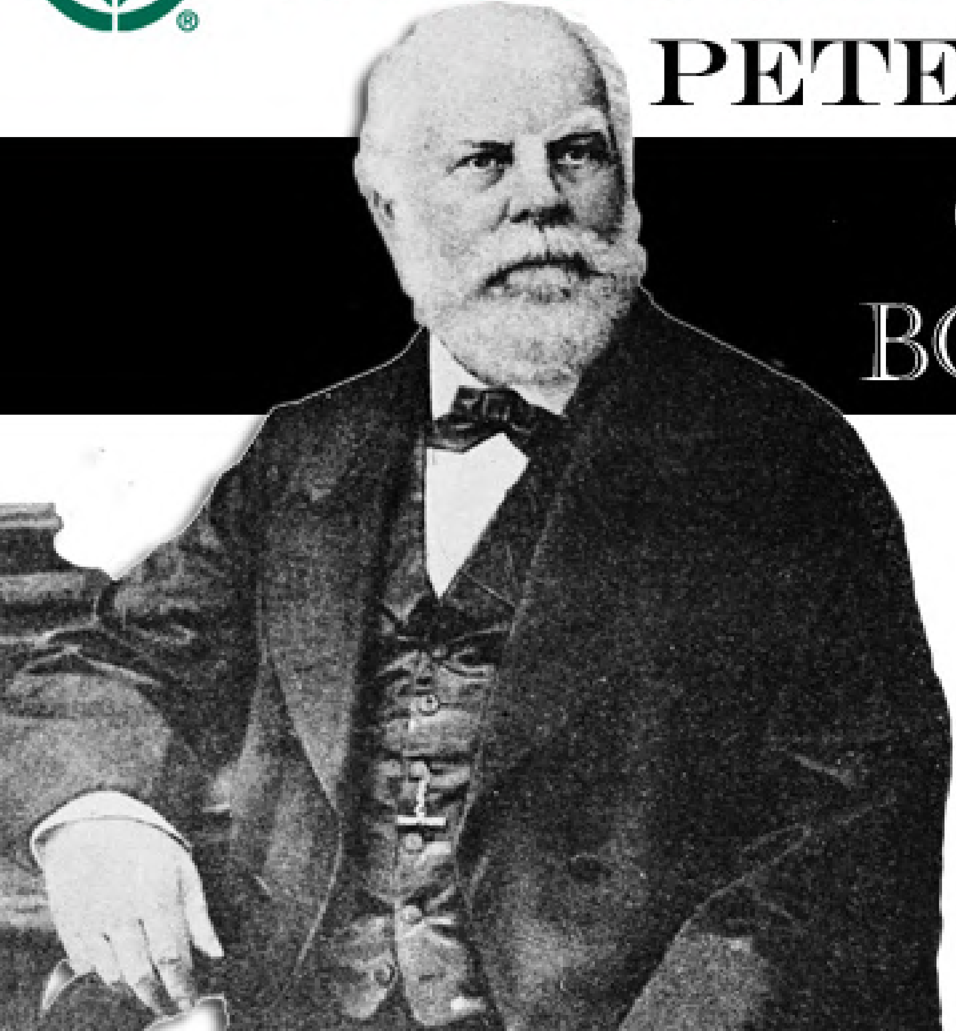

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δ. [illegible]

C. vulgivaga 5.

Apr 1844

A. remarkable variety has been collected ~~near~~ Houston, Texas by Mr Lindheimer. Flowers 5 merous, but also ~~frequently~~ not rarely 4 merous. The pedicells are bracted, and ~~[illegible]~~ close to the calyx there are always some bracts similar to its segments; the calyx itself is not different from that of the common form; ~~the~~ corolla is very deeply campanulata approaching to cylindrical lobes obtuse not as long as the tube; ~~thin~~ texture thin only sparingly pellucide punctate; scales linear, with few long fimbriae ~~toward the apex~~ above; ovary with a large stylopodium and filiform mostly exsert styles, approaching in shape that of C. oxycarpa; Capsule apparently oval, and surrounded by the corolla, which does not remain at base, nor does it actually cover the top. —

~~In this respect~~ this variety is important as it forms by the situation of the marcescent Corolla a connecting link with C. bonariensis which we now can not but consider a (south american?) subspecies of our C. vulgivaga! It is still more important, as it proves that the situation of the marcescent Corolla is not always an absolutely certain and invariable character in some species of ~~Cuscuta~~ this Genus.

Europ. austr. Sibir

H. Saltzer 1824

5470

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

C. vulgivaga 6

Febr. 1845

Cuscuta vulgivaga

δ. calyptrata.

lobis calycis ovatis-oblongis obtusis, tubo corollae cylindrico, demum urceolato calyce et laciniis corollae duplo longiore, staminibus limbo brevioribus; squamis (saepe connatis) tubo multo brevioribus, ovariis (conicis) stylopodio elongato, stylis brevioribus; ~~capsula~~ corolla calyptraeformi supra capsulam subgloboso-conicam marcescente

In Cummings creek between the Brazos & Colorado, Texas, leg. Aug. F. Lindheimer 1844, on Bignonia radicans

This remarkable ~~form~~ plant must be drawn to C. vulgivaga, notwithstanding the the corolla is ~~the~~ more cylindric ~~and~~ the ~~corolla drying~~ remains on top of the ripe capsule. The ovary reminds us somewhat of C. oxycarpa, +—

Asia min. Caucaſ

H. B. Würzb. 1822

5471

C. bonariensis

Cuscuta bonariensis Hort. Carlsr.

Caule filiformi ramoso ~~floribus pedunculatis~~ & glomerulis sessilibus simplicibus v. compositis floribus singulis pedicellatis; 5 partitis ~~tubo~~ corollae cylindrico calycis segmenta ovata ~~s~~ obtusiuscula levissime crenulata carinata et lacinias limbi obtusas, glanduloso-punctatas patentes demum reflexas subduplo superante; staminibus limbo paulo brevioribus; squamis fimbriatis convergentibus faucem tubi attingentibus basi inter se connatis stylis ~~filiformibus~~ ovarium stylopodio coronatum subaequantibus (raro superantibus); corolla ad apicem capsulae globosae marcescente.

This species is cultivated in several European botanical Gardens under the above name; especially ~~fine especially~~ on Impatiens Balsamina. ~~The~~ specimens examined by me ~~have been~~ raised in the botan. Gard. of Carlsruhe, Germany in 1843. —

This species bears a striking resemblance with ~~C.~~ C. Gronovii s. vulgivaga; it has the same structure of calyx and corolla, the same proportions of calyx and of the tube and the lobes of the corolla, and the same ovary, ~~but~~ nevertheless we must recognize it as a distinct species, ~~especially~~ and principally on account of its deeper, more cylindrical corolla which dries on top, never at base of the capsule; other differences are the smaller size of the flowers (at least the exterior ones) the somewhat more ovate less orbicular and frequently subconte lobes of the ~~smaller~~ calyx; the shorter stamens, with longer ~~rather~~ linear anthers and the larger, more globose capsule. The styles are mostly a little shorter;

5472

than the stamens, but in some flowers I found them much longer (elongated ~~after~~ in ~~drying~~ the press?) — I can not identify this species with any described by Choisy.

Though I take this to be a distinct species I am obliged to state that I have seen specimens of C. vulgivaga from Texas, and have collected some myself near St Louis, where the ~~capsule~~ corolla remains around ~~the capsule~~, sometimes adhering at base, sometimes loose; but I have never seen them on top of the capsule, covering it like an operculum. — C. bonariensis ~~may be~~ is the southern american representative and perhaps the south american variety of the northamerican C. vulgivaga

Cuscuta Saururi

C. Saururi 1.

Caule humili ramoso, floribus 5 partitis subpedicellatis, glomeratis, glomerulis demum spicatis, ~~tubo~~ corollae campanulato calycis segmenta obtusa paulo superante laciniis limbi obtusiusculis patentes aequante, squamis laciniis limbi aequantibus pinnatifido-laciniatis convergentibus, ovarium obtegentibus; Stylis ovarium ~~ovatos~~ globos, stylopodio coronatum aequantibus; corolla ad capsulae subglobosae basin persistente.

β. calyce tubum corollae aequante.

Margin of the Lakes and Swamps, in the American bottom, opposite St. Louis, on Saururus where my friend Ch. Geyer, the same indefatigable botanist who has signalized himself in the North Western Expedition of Mr I. N. Nicollet, 1839, discovered this new species this fall, September 1841.

Subsequently I had ~~occasion~~ to examine specimens from western New York – Dr Knieskern (Dr A Gray) from Kentucky, on Polygonum (Dr Short.) Alabama (Dr A. Prout? Georgia on ? ~~Texas on Dodecatheon Polyg. (J. Carey) (Lindheimer (Cephalanthus)~~

Variety β. Western New York on Saururus? (Dr A Gray

The C. Saururi ~~This species~~ bears a great resemblance to the ~~foregoing~~ ~~first~~ species as has been stated above; but it differs from it by the much stouter stems, larger flowers, the larger, convergent squamae and the stylopodium on the ovary. The Stems ~~are nearly~~ have a diameter of one third of a line and even more, and are stouter than in any other of our Species

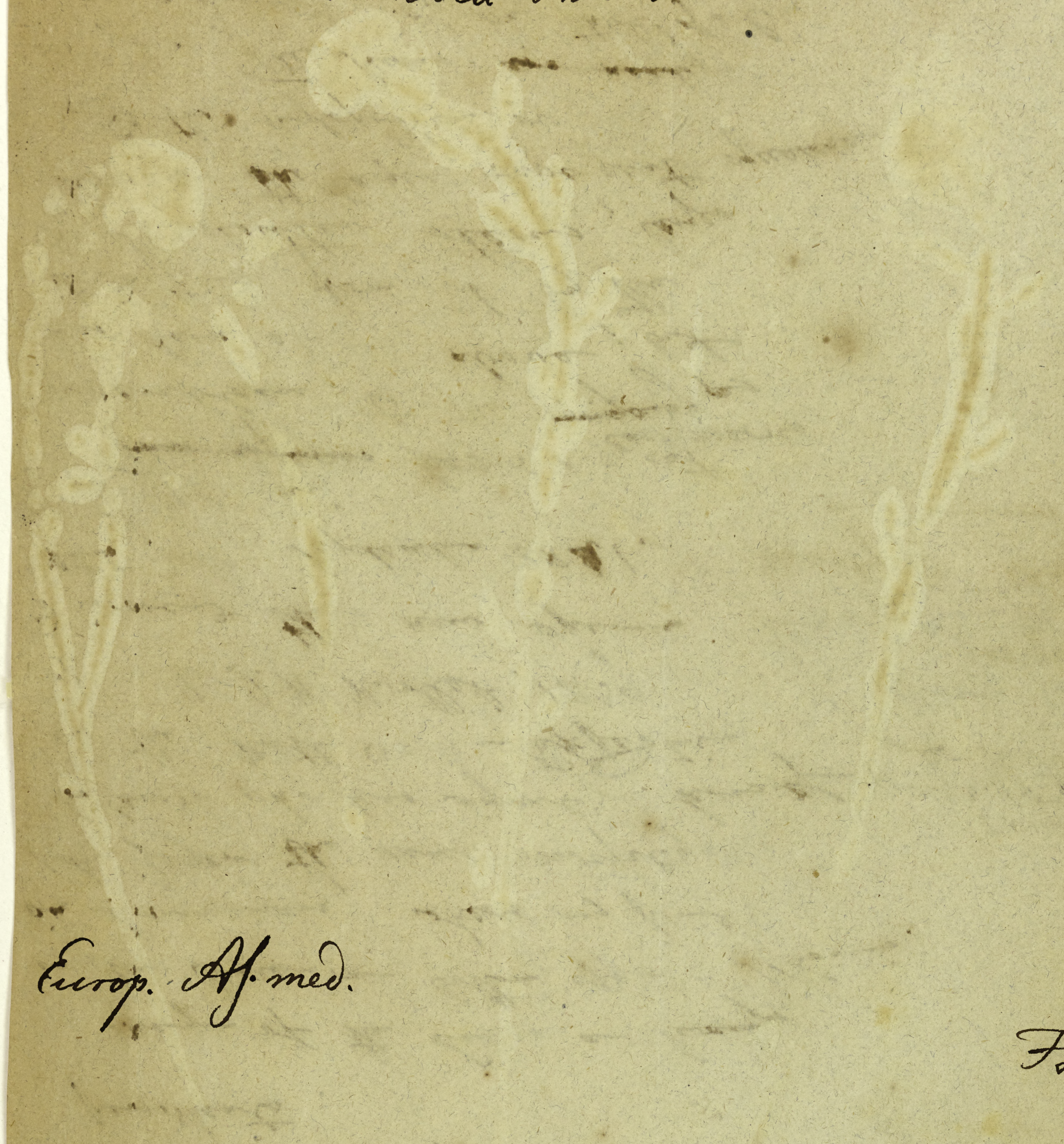
Sinapis nigra L

Olliveriana Cand

cernua Thunb

Spr II, 912

R II, 360



Europ. Aſ. med.

Fr 1820

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Missouri Botanical Garden

C Saururi 2

The earliest flowering
Species in our neighborhood
are C. Cephalanthi and Coryli
which may be found in flower
by the end of July and through
August to the beginning of September
C. Polygonorum begins to bloom
in August and is in September
in ~~its~~ fullest Developement
C. Saururi is the latest
of all and does not appear
before the beginning or middle of September.

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C. Saururi β var glandulosa   C. Saururi var

Caule filiformi, ~~floribus~~ glomerulis paucifloris (5-7) floribus singulis pedicellatis 5 partitis; tubo corollae late campanulato calycis segmentis ovatis obtusis glandulosis et ~~segmen~~ laciniis limbi oblongis obtusis subglandulosis patentibus demum reflexis paulo breviore; staminibus limbo subbrevioribus, antheris ovatis ~~et subrotundis~~; squamis fimbriatis conniventibus, faucem tubi excedentibus; stylis ovarium stylopodio coronatum, glandulosum subaequantibus, divergentibus; Corolla ad basin capsulae globosae glandulosae marcescente.

On Polygonum, Louisiana, Teinturier Hb. Acad. Philad.

In most respects approaching to C. Saururi, distinct from it by the (red'd in the dried specimens before me) glands irregularly dispersed over most parts of the flower; by the large calyx, which exceeds the very openly campanulate tube of the corolla, and perhaps by the styles being very divergent — so at least in ~~my~~ the few flowers ~~small specimen~~ which I could examine. — Not improbably a distinct species, which might be called C. glandulosa. — The glands of the calyx are not aggregated along the middle forming a ~~kind of~~ carina as in C. vulgivaga, ~~and in some specimens forms of Saururi~~; in a few apparently late and rather

5475

incomplete flowers of my
specimen the glands were
~~less~~ distinct on calyx and Corolla
but also very plain on the ovary.

Hyssopus Lophanthus L

Spr II, 721

China. bor.

H.B. Würzb 1822

Cuscuta glandulosa

Caule filiformi, floribus glomeratis singulis breviter pedicellatis, 5 partitis, undique glandulis adspersis; tubo corollae late campanulato, sepala ovata obtusa paulo excedente, laciniis limbi oblongis obtusis sub-breviore; ~~filamentis~~ staminibus limbo brevioribus, filamentis subulatis, antheris ovatis; squamis
vergentibus
conniventibus, tubum subexcedentibus fimbriato-laciniatis; ovarium depressum globosum (stylis crassioribus) aequantibus; capsula globosa (~~fusca~~) depressa, glandulosa (fusca) ~~apice late dehiscente~~ corollae marcescenti insidente

On Polygonum, Florida (Rugel, in herb. Shuttleworth No. 400) Louisiana (Tainturier in Herb Acad. Philad.)

Judging from the dry specimens before me the ovary is certainly depressed and without a stylopodium, ~~but the~~ so that this species must be put near C. polygonorum, but the shape of the corolla and the rather coriaceous texture of the capsule bring it very near Cuscuta Saururi, and actually the only essential difference from this is the want of a stylopodium on the ovary if we leave aside the glandulous appearance of all parts of the flower and especially of the capsule. None of the north americ. specimens with a depressed ovary can be confounded with it.

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Cuscuta oxycarpa

Caule ramoso, floribus pedunculatis, cymoso-
~~umbellatis~~, ~~tubo corollae~~ 5 partitis
tubo corollae globoso-campanulato, calycis
segmenta ovata obtusa leviter crenulata,
et lacinias limbi ~~obtu~~ ovatis obtusas
patentes, (demum reflexas) duplo superante,
staminibus limbum subaequantibus,
squamis fimbriatis (convergentibus?)
basi interse connatis; ~~stylis~~ ovarium
~~cum stylopodio elongato pyriforme~~
~~aequantibus~~ stylis filiformibus ovarium stylopodio ~~[illegible]~~ ejusdem longitudinis
coronatum, ~~subaequantibus~~, ~~hactenus~~
elongato-pyriforme, subaequantibus;
corolla cum staminibus marcescente
ad basin capsulae (maximae)
acutae, ~~apice bifidae~~ persistente.

Allegheny Mountains from Virginia to
South Carolina. S. B. Buckley 1842. A. Gray & W. S. Sullivant 1843
August to October. —. Particular
localities ~~mentioned~~ by Dr Gray and Mr Sullivant
are; Negro Mountain N. Carol; Tyggarts
Valley Va & "common in moist shady
ravines in Western Virginia". The species which I have seen
grow on: Urtica, Rubus, Aster, Rudbeckia and some other plants

After repeated and careful examination
and with much hesitation I have admitted
this remarkable Mountain plant as
a species, distinct from Cuscuta Vulgivaga;
though the large pointed fruit ~~would~~ ~~show~~
would seem to distinguish and characterize
it at first sight. But ~~I have seen~~ Cuscuta vulgivaga
~~so many different forms and sizes~~ offers so many different
~~of the fruit of C. vulgivaga, that~~ forms and sizes of the
~~I regarded further~~ capsule, that I had to look for
~~further~~ ~~more diagnostic~~ ~~[illegible]~~ more characters
and I found them in the tissue of
the corolla, which is always destitute
of the large pellucid dots or aircells
constantly observed in C. vulg. and which appears to be
~~[illegible]~~ composed ~~very~~ especially about the tube of regular somewhat

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Origanum Dictamnus L.

Spr II, 718

Creta Cochinchina

H. B. Fr 1825

5477

C. oxycarpa
2.

elongated sexangled cells. ~~especially~~ easily observable on dried specimens with a common glass. In the common species ~~these~~ cells are linear and mostly much elongated, interspersed with the large air-cells, which have been frequently mentioned.

The flowers are mostly twice as large as in C. vulgivaga,F but of the same shape and proportions. But the elongated ovary, ~~with~~ whose stylopodium is nearly as long, though only half as thick as the ovary proper, distinguishes it at once even from those forms of C. vulgivaga where the ovary has a ~~pretty~~ large stylopodium. ~~In fruit it is still easier to distinguish our species.~~ The filiform styles have in flowering about the length of the stamina, but soon after they ~~exter~~ are long exserted. ~~The~~ ripe capsule ~~[illegible]~~ is very large, about 3 lines long or longer, globose, running ~~to~~ to a bifid point; it is larger and ~~more~~ acute than any ~~species~~ other known American species.

F (~~about~~ 2, and sometimes 3 lines long)

Ind. orient. Grewia

Ha. B. Fr
1826

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1844 Cuscuta chilensis

Cuscuta chilensis Ker.

caule ~~filiformi~~ subfuniculari, ramoso, floribus breviter pedicellatis
in glomerulis paucifloris sessilibus
5 partitis; calyce cupuliformi laxo
apice 5 lobo, lobis rotundato obtusissimis
integris; tubo corollae cylindrico ~~calycem~~
~~duplo~~ ~~triplo~~ ~~excedente~~, ~~cylindrico~~
~~sequen~~ et lacinias ~~sequentia~~ ovato-lanceolatas
acutiusculas ~~multo longiore~~ demum reflexas triplo ~~superante~~
~~multo longiore~~; ~~antheris~~ antheris oblongo linearibus
subsessilibus; squamis lateovatis
breviter fimbriatis inter se basi connatis medium
~~medium~~ tubum attingentibus; stylis
ovario ~~[illegible]~~ stylopodio coronatum, conicum
superantibus inaequalibus faucem corollae ~~attingentibus~~
non excedentibus. — capsula — ?

Valparaiso, Chili on evergreen shrubs &c
in herb. A. Gray. — and herb. ~~Ledebour~~ ~~Choisy monogr. pag. 179.~~
~~but he says caule subfuniculari~~
~~crasso~~" — ~~at superius hos eundem~~"
~~filiformem tamen~~ "

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